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FIRST EDITION

THE NEW WAR CLOUD.

Russia Rising in Her Might

She Repudiates Her Chains.

An Old Claim Renewed.

The Supremacy of the Black Sea.

The Obnoxious Treaty of Paris

Humiliating

The Power of the Czar.

His Armies and Fleets.

Foes of Russia.

England, Turkey, Austria, Italy.

Their Military and Naval Strength.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Stc.

The war-cloud in the East, which has now and then obscured the horizon ever since the great continental upheaval which undermined the throne of the Bonapartes, has at last assumed threatening proportions. Russia, having submitted quietly for fourteen years to the humiliating restrictions placed upon her by the Treaty of Paris, now rises in her might and solemnly declares to the world that she will no longer consent to the humiliation. England, seeing in every forward step taken by Russia a fresh danger to her supremacy in the Indies, protests gainst the violation or abrogation of treaty bligations, and her people are clamoring for war. The present critical

situation is the legitimate fruit of

The Urimean War, d the conditions of the treatles by which it ras brought to a close. The war was brought bout by the cunning management of Napoleon, tho was anxious to make French influence redominate in the East, and at the same time engage in a contest that would afford opporunities for gratifying the thirst for military ory of the French people. He began a dispute ith the Emperor Nicholas about the guardianhip of the holy places at Jerusalem, and suceded in exciting that monarch to the fighting oint. Then he abandoned so much of his claim was sufficient to appease the jealousy England and to excite rainst Russia. The Russian Emeror, led on by these manœuvres, mmenced an attack upon Turkey, and Napoon, by consummating an alliance with Eng-nd, obtained the position and recognition as a ading sovereign of Europe that he desired. e war between Russia and the two allied

estern powers broke out in 1854, and on the th of September the allied armies effected a ding at the Bay of Eupatoria, in the Crimean ninsula, and commenced to march upon Sestopol. Upon the banks of the river Alma ey were met by the Russian army, under the nmand of Prince Mentschikoff, and on the h of September a bloody battle ensued, in ich the Russians were totally defeated. the 25th of September Balaklava was zed by the British troops, and on 9th of October the southern section of bastopol was regularly besieged, the northern at of the city being beyond the reach of the les owing to the entrance of the harbor having rendered inaccessible by sunken vessels. Russians were badly routed at the battles of aklava and Inkermann on October 25 aud ember 5, and afterwards they mostly coned themselves to the defense of the city. It at the battle of Inkermann that the French ops under Canrobert won special distinction. this fight 3011 Russians were killed and 5997

buring the siege the Russians made frequent ies, and some of the contests which ensued n these were of sufficient magnitude to wart being designated as regular battles. Among most prominent of these incidental fights e a brilliant but unsuccessful attack by the nch upon a new redoubt; their first assault n the Malakoff and Redan, June 18, 1855, the battle of the Tchernaya, August 16, in hich the Russians with 50,000 infantry and cavalry made a desperate effort to cripple nemy. The trenches baving been advanced enough the final bombardment commenced he 5th of September, and was continued bree days. The Malakoff and Redau were ned on September 8, and captured after a endous struggle, and Sebastopol was at the y of the allies. With the conclusion of the

unded. The English loss was 462 killed and

wounded, and the French loss 339 killed

1337 wounded.

of Sebastopol the war was brought to a termination, and the final tions of peace were settled by The Treaty of Paris.

e contracting parties to this treaty were a, France, England, Sardinia, and Turkev, ifferent powers participating in the war h it brought to a close, and it was finally ed at Paris on the 13th of March, 1856. The essential points of the treaty were the fol-

icle 9 mentions that the Sultan grants reforms rard to his Christian subjects. icle 11 declares that the Blank Sea is neu-ed; its waters and its ports thereon, open to cantile marine of every sation, are formally petually interdicted to the dag of war, either powers possessing its coasts or of any other e, with the exceptions mentioned in articles cen and nineteen of the present treaty. icle 12 prescribes that all regulations respect-

ing trade in the Black Sea shall be conceived in a spirit favorable to the development of commercial

transactions.
Article 18 declares that, the Black Sea being neu-Article 13 declares that, the Black Sea being neutral, according to the terms of article eleven, the maintenance or establishment upon its coasts of military-maritime arsenals becomes alike unnecessary and purposeless; in consequence, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan engage not to establish or to maintain upon that coast any military-maritime arsenal. Articles 14 and 19 refer to a separate convention between Turkey and Russias relative to a service of small vessels in the Black Sea and the Turkish right of garrison in Servia.

Articles 20 and 21 concede a portion of Russian territory, to be annexed to the principality of Mol-

territory, to be annexed to the principality of Mol-

davia.

Article 22. The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia are to enjoy under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contracting powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any os the guaranteeing powers. There shall be no private right of interference in their affairs.

powers. There shall be no private right of interference in their affairs.

Article 23. The Sublime Porte guarantees to the aforegaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce and navigation.

Article 28. The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon the Sublime Porte, and subject to stipulations nearly similar to those named for the other Principalities.

Article 38. Russia and Turkey are to retain in their full integrity their possessions in Asia to the same extent as before the war. Commissioners are to be appointed to settle the boundaries.

The Black Sen.

The Black Sea,

the supremacy of which was the direct and immediate point at issue in the Crimean war, as it is the paramount point at issue in the present difficulty, was known to the aucients as the Pontus Euxinus. It is an inland sea on the border between Asia and Europe. It is bounded by Turkey, Russia in Europe, and the Caucasian provinces, and is connected with the Mediterranean by the straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. It lies between 28 degrees and 41 degrees 31 minutes E. longitude, and 41 degress and 46 degrees 40 minutes N. latitude. Its longes length, which is from east to west, is 700 miles. Its greatest breadth, which is on the 31st meridian, is 400 miles. It has a coast line of more than 2000 miles, and a superficial area of about 180,000 square miles. The waters of the Danube, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, and other smaller rivers empty into it, and by these a territory in Europe in Asia is drained which is equal to about 1,000,000 square miles. The modern name of Black, given by all the European languages, is thought to have been given by the Turks in their terror at looking upon the first large expanse of water with which they became acquainted. Natural features proverbially assisted in suggesting the name. The prevalent wind from the northeast comes laden with moisture from a wide swampy territory, and the sea is frequently hidden by dark clouds of fog and rain. On account of the confined extent of the water, a strong wind quickly lashes it into a tempest. These brief but troublesome storms are very frequent during the winter season. Thunder storms are comparatively rare, but are very violent when they do come, and are frequently accompanied by waterspouts and hailstones. But these disadvantages to navigation are fully compensated for by the character of the sea itself, which is remarkably free from rocks, saud-banks and shallows. Ships can always lie to or ride at

anchor with very little danger. Serpent Isle, 30 miles from the mouth of the Danube, is the only island in the whole sea. It was at first a sacred place, with a temple upon it, but was abandoned for centuries, until late years, when it has been made a station for French and English vessels. A light-house is in course of construction upon it.

The depth of the sea increases regularly according to the distance from the shore, and in its central parts no bottom is reached with a line of 160 fathoms. There is no observable ebb and flow of the waters, but there are strong currents occasioned by the rivers, which all set towards the Bosphorus. When these currents are helped by the winds, the water is sent through the straits with such violence that vessels are sometimes detained outside for months, unable to enter because they cannot make headway against the current. The climate has extremes, but is colder than would be inferred from the latitude. on account of the prevalence of north winds.

Odessa is the most important commercial port on the coast, and Varna is the chief Turkish fortress. The principal harbors are Kherson, Sebastopol, Sinope and Trebizond.

The shores of the Black Sea are known both in fabulous and genuine history. Colchis, the goal of the Argonautic expedition, was located in the East, the original Cimmerian darkness was upon the North, and on all sides the Lydian, Persian, Byzantine, Turkish, and Russian powers have acted the events of their history. From the time of Constantine till the fifteenth century it was the centre of the transplanted Roman world, and until the Cape of Good Hope was discovered and sailed around it was the passa eway of the Genocse and other European trade with the Indies. The Turks for a time excluded the ships of all other nations from it, and a few years ago Russia sought to make it a closed sea under its own military command, but the result of the Crimean war was the neutralization of the Black Sea, the equal exclusion from it of all ships of war belonging to whatever nation, and the equal admission to it of all ships of commerce. Regular lines of steam packets have traversed the sea between Constantinople and the mouths of the Danube, and between the principal Russian ports.

The Contending Powers. In case the present complication should not be tided over peacefully, Russia will have arrayed against her both Turkey and England, probably Austria, and possibly Italy, although the latter power has at present quite enough to attend to at home. It is also rumored that, in the event of a declaration of war by any of the great powers whose interests are involved in the dispute, Egypt, Servia, and Roumania, will unite against Turkey and assert their Independence. Such action on their part will materially complicate the situation, and, by surrounding Turkey with a belt of hostile territory now subject to her quasi sovereignty, greatly forward the projects of the Czar.

The Growth of Russian Power. In the following paragraph is presented an interesting summary of the great strides taken by Russia in territorial extent and internal re-

sources:-"The growth of Russia in mere area may be thus "The growth of Russia in mere area may be thus summarized:—Under Ivan the Terrible, in 1535, 37,200 geographical square miles; 1725, at the death of Peter the Great, 280,000 geographical square miles; in 1855, at the accession of Alexan fer II, 370,240 geographical square miles, without Russian North America. After the Crimean war, in which Russia was beaten for want of roads alone, the Russian Government devoted liself to internal improvements. The want of communication over the vast distances of the empire, and the social and political disadvantages arising from an immense serf population, were prominent in the consideration of her statesmen. The total population of the empire,

which in 1762 had been but nineteen millions, in 1862 was nearly seventy-four millions, of which about fifty millions were Russians. Of these there were not less than forty-four millions of serfs belonging to the crown, to nobles, and
to private persons. The serfdom
was not absolute, carrying with it the
right of transfer. The serfs, indeed, had rights;
they belonged to the land, which had originally belonged to their ancestors, and were transferred with
the land; but this thin wall against personal slavery
did little to protect them sealing transfer and on the land; but this thin wall against personal slavery did little to protect them against tyranny and oppression, and nothing to strengthen the nation. In 1863 the seris were emancipated on a basis of money compensation to the proprietors. The crown seris received land, subject to an annual parment for fifty years, after which period they will become land-owners. In 1865 seridom ceased to exist in Russia. Contemporarecests with the emancipation Russia. Contemporaneously with the emancipation of the serf an enormous activity has been shown in the construction of railways. The north and the south of the empire, the Baltic and the Black Seas, are now connected by a continuous chain of rail-ways, and the steam engine can now bring the Cos-sacks of the Volga to the frontiers of Germany."

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Its total area is 7,862,568 square miles, and the area of European Russia is 2,050,313 square miles. The population of the Empire is divided as follows:-European Russia, 61,325,923; Government of Caucasus, 4,157,917; Siberia, 4,625,699; Kingdom of Poland, 5,100,000; Grand Duchy of Finland, 1,798,909; total, 77,008,448 inhabitants. The chief cities of the Russian Empire are:-St. Petersburg, 539,122 inhabitants; Moscow, 351,906; Warsaw, 243,512; Odessa, 118,970; Riga, 102,043; Kischinef, 94,124; Saratof, 84,391; Wilna, 69,464; Klef, 68,424; Nikolajef, 64,561; Kasan, 63,085; Tula, 56,739; Berdischef, 53,169; Kharkof, 52,016

More than a hundred tribes, speaking as many different languages, are comprised within the circuit of the Russian Empire, but nearly all these live upon the frontiers of the country. The interior is inhabited by a homogeneous race, the Russians. Serfdom was abolished in 1868 within the whole of Russia. The following statement shows the respective number be-

١	longing to the different	nationalties:-	
1	Nativity. Inhabitants.	Nativity, Inhabitants.	
1	Russians53,470,000	Circassians800,000	
ı	Poles, 4,860,000	Rumanians 780,000	
ı	Tartars 4,780,000	Armenians 540,000	
1		Mongois	
ı		Swedes, 150,000	
ł	Jews 2,290,000	Greeks 50,000	
1	Germans 830,000	Bulgarians 41,000	
ı	Georgians 800,000	Servians 30,000	
	The second secon	A DEAL COMMENSATION OF THE PARTY OF T	
ı	Total		

The Russian Ruler.

The ruler of the vast Russian domain at present is Alexander II, who was born on the 29th of April, 1818, and succeeded his father, Nicholas I, on the 2d of March, 1855, at a time when the struggle with Turkey and the Western powers was at its height. He was married April 16, 1841, to Maria, daughter of the Grand-Duke Ludwig II, of Hesse-Darmstadt. He has six children living at present, the eldest and heir apparent to the throne being the Grand-Duke Alexander, born February 26, 1845, and married November 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark.

The Military and Naval Forces of Russia. The following is a full summary of the military and naval strength of Russia, according to the latest official data: -

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The land forces of Russia are formed of two descriptions of troops, different from each other in many respects-the regular troops, properly so called, and the feudal militia of the Cos sacks and similar tribes. Some corps of the latter have been brought into regular form and training and are occasionally employed like the rest of the army, although in many respects they differ entirely from the regular troops.

The regular army is recruited from the classes of peasants and artisans partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by volunteer enlist-ment. Every individual belonging to these classes is, with a few exceptions, liable to compulsory service, provided he be of the proper age and stature. The nominal strength of the Russian army, according to the returns of the Ministry of War, is as follows:

l. Regular Army. Infantry. Cavalry. Artillery. Engineers	38,306	War Footing, 694,511 49,183 48,773 16,203
Total	457,875	\$08,670
Troops of the line	80,455	74,561
Garrison in regiments Garrison in battalions		23,470 29,862
Total	100,285	127,925
Total 3. Army of Second Reserve. Troops of all arms	254,036	199,360
Conoral total	070.000	1 100 000

General total.... 812,096 Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks contains from 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. In case of necessity, every Cossack from fitteen to sixty years is bound to render military service. The usual regular military force, however, consists of 54 cavalry regiments, each numbering 1044 men, making a total of 56,376. The Cossacks

On the Black Sea	In Military Service. 18,000
the Caucasian Line	18,000 66,000 8,000 10,000 9,000
Total	129,00 neither serf

age nor any other dependence upon the land exists among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cos-sacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu sacss pay no taxes to the Government, but in fieu of this they are wound to perform mili ary service.

Russia, as may be seen by the foregoing, controls in time of war an army of more than 1,000,000 soldiers, while she has a navy capable of obstructing commerce, and inflicting extensive injury on an enemy. The annual expenditure for the army is \$80,000,000, and for the navy \$15,000,000. \$80,000,000, and for the navy \$15,000,000.

THE BUSSIAN NAVY. The strength of Russia is as evident in her dockyards as in her arsenals, and however much the other powers may have deceived the outside world as to their naval strength, it is well known, in the event of a general war, the antagonists of Russia will find her a very different customer to deal with than she was in 1854. She has, more than any other European power, profited by the experience of that war in the Crimea and the American struggle of issi. Her navy is to day more formidable, in the weight of its metal and the fighting qualities of its ships, than either France, Prussia, Italy, Austria, or Turkey, and more nearly approaches that standard which it has been my object in these reports to

The Russian fleet consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and three in or near the Black Sea, to which must be added the small squadrons of galleys, gunboats, and similar vessels.

and similar vessels.

According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted last year of 290 steamers, having 38,000 horse-power, with 2205 guns, besides 29 sailing vessels, with 65 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baitle. The Elack Sea fleet numbered 43; the Caspian, 29; the Siberian or Pacific, 30; and the Lake Aral or Turkistan squadron, 11 vessels.

The Turkish Empire. The area and population of Turkey are known only by estimates, since the enumerations of the people cannot lay claim to exactness. Including the tributary States, the total area and population of the empire are as follows .-

15,487,000 16,468,000 5,959,000 40,000,000 Of these, 24,376,000 are Mahommedans, 15,260,000 Christians, 150,000 Jews, and 214,000 Gypsies. The Arabs number 5,950,000, of whom there are none in Europe, and but 900,000 in

Asia. The Ottomans number 15,192,000, of whom 4,492,000 are in Europe, and 10,700,000 in Asia. The Slavi number 6,200,000; the Roumanians, 4,090,000; the Greeks, 1,000,000; the Asmenians, 400,000; the Albanians 1,000,000; and the Circassians, 595,000.

The States which are tributary to Turkey are Egypt, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro. The area of population of these are as follows:-Sq. Miles. Population. 659.081 7,465,000

 Roumania
 40,718

 Servia
 21,210

 Montenegro
 450
 3,864,949 1,078,291 196,238 Total.....721,451 12,604,367 These States enjoy a nominal semi-independence, but virtually they free from Turkish restraint. Their present rulers are Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt; Charles I, Prince of Roumania; Milan Obrenovitch IV, Prince of Servia, and Nicholas I, Prince of Montenegro. If a war between Turkey and Russia results from the present difficulty, they will all doubtless claim and achieve their entire indepen-

The present ruler of Turkey is the Sultan, Abdul-Azis, who was born February 9, 1830, and succeeded his brother, Abdul-Medjid, June 25, 1861. The present Sultan is the thirtysecond, in the male line, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire. He has four children, but the heir presumptive to the throne is his nephew Murad, who was born September

The Army and Navy of Turkey. according to the latest official data, is summed up in the following:-

THE TURKISH ARMY. THE TURKISH ARMY.

The military force of Turkey is divided into—first, the regular army, called Nizam; second, the reserve, or Redif; third, the contingent of auxiliaries; and fourth, the irregular troops. The regular native army consists of six corps, under command of a Field Marshal, with their headquarters at Scutari. Constantinople, Mohastir, Karbrout, Damascus, and Bagdad. Each corps consists of two divisions, communicated by a Constantinople, in the corps communication. manded by a General of Division. The corps com-prises eleven regiments—namely, six regiments of foot, four of horse, and one regiment of artillery. The Reserve, or Redif. forms a second army, with the same organization as that of the Nizam, and consisting of the same number of regiments of the various arms. These regiments are divided into

various aims. These regiments are divided into battalions, squadrons, and companies, and have their standing staff of officers and corporals, on active service receiving full pay. The Redif soldiers meet every year, for four weeks, at the head-quarters of their respective cerps, and take part in the field manœuvres. The auxiliaries consist of contingents of the tributary provinces.

In the last war with Russia the number of auxiliaries amounted to about 75,000 men, parents of 000.

ries amounted to about 15,000 men, namely, 30,000 from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, 20,000 from Upper Albanis, and 25,000 from Egypt.
The total of the military forces of Turkey are offcially estimated as follows:-

Infantry. Cavalry. Field Artillery in fortresses Engineers. Detached Corps.	36 24 6 4	War Proting, 117,360 22,416 7,800 5,200 1,600 16,000	Peace F. soting. 100,300 17,280 7,800 5,200 1,600 16,000
Total	*.00000000	170,376	148,690 148,680
Irregulars			87,000
Total military str. The 87,000 irregula	ength r tro	ops are calcu	459,360 lated to con-

sist of the following:— Kayas or gendarmes on foot..... Tartars.
Hungarian and Po ish volunteers. Total of irregulars ...

Total of irregulars... The total strength of the Turkish army in the last war with Russia was 216,893, of whom about half THE TURKISH NAVY. The fleet of war of Turkey was composed at the commencement of this year of 163 vessels, carrying

a total of 2283 guns and manne and 4000 marine troops. The folio fication of the fleet:—	d by 30,000 owing is the	sailors e classi-
Reamers,	Number.	Guns.
Iron-clads	13	215
Screw steamers	27	645
Paddle steamers		820
Gunboats	12	28
Transports	35	52
Ships of the line and frigates	17	406

Smaller vessels. 8 Transports. 28 The Turkish Navy has been entirely reconstructed was destroyed. The largest ironciad in the navy is the Osman Ghazy, armed with 24 guns. The next two powerful vessels are clad in heavy armor of an

average thickness of 5% inches, and carry four 12 ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery. The Other Contending Powers. Of the other possible contending parties England is the most formidable on the sea, while Austria can muster the largest land force.

The British Army and Navy. The total force of the army of Great Britain for the year 1869-70 was 127,336 men. This included 7578 commissioned officers, 13,898 noncommissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 106,490 rank and file. The officers of the staff and the departments numbered 875.

The forces of Great Britain in India during the same year were 63,707, of whom 3596 were commissioned officers, 5299 non-commissioned officers, and 54,812 rank and file.

Besides these two armies, provision has been made for four classes of reserves: the disembodied militia, numbering, it is stated, 128,971: the yeomanry cavalry of 15,455 men; the volunteers of 199,306, of whom 174,548 only are reckoned efficient; and the army reserve, including enrolled pensioners, the number of whom is not

The allowance for army expenses for the year was \$71,152,000, which was divided as usual into four parts for the following purposes: -One part of \$39,428,500 for the expense of the regular forces; another part of \$7,486,000 for the pay and allowance of the four classes of reserves mentioned above; another of \$13,123,500 for effective services, the necessary stores, ammunition, military education, military surveys, etc., and a fourth part of \$10,914,000 for distinguished services, pay of general officers, retired, full and half-pay pensions, etc.

There are now in the British navy three admirals of the fleet, all past service; twenty admirals, of whom only two are in commission: twenty-four vice-admirals, of whom six only are in commission; and forty-eight rear-admirals, of whom six also are in commission. The amount of appropriation for this non-effective service was \$7,582,625. During the year 160 ships of all sizes were in commission for foreign service, and 121 for coast guard, duty on home stations, and service as receiving ships, tenders, and tugs. There were besides these 349 ships in reserve or bullding, very few of which, however, could be put into service without much delay, and many of which were nearly ! Christmas.

worthless. The manning force of the fleet was 33,644 sallors, officers men, 6455 boys, and 6988 marines, making a total complement of 47,097. In September, 1869, the iron-clad fleet consisted of 29 completed steamships, all in commission, and 14 in process of building, several having since been completed and put in commission. The entire cost of these 43 iron-clads will reach about \$53,500,000. Several of them are very formidable vessel. The Monarch is one of the latest and most costly, having cost over \$1,900,000. She is one of the finest armored ships affoat, is of iron throughout, carries seven guns, and is very fast. Her engines are of 1100 horse power. The appropriation for the navy for the year was \$49,-

The Austrian Army and Navy. According to official returns, Austria possessed

at the commencement of last year a standing army numbering 278,470 men on the peace footing and 783,800 on the war footing, or anized

MO TOTTO HE,		
Pea	es foot'g.	War foot's.
Infantry	155,578	597,602
Cavalry	35,793	58,794
Artillery	25,658	62,744
Engineers and train	9,866	45,134
Military Instruction	2,234	2,234
Topographical survey	128	128
		7,200
		6,200
		4,400
		4,500
		5,800
		7,700
and prince and genominates		*31.00
Total	278,470	835,700
	Infantry. Cavalry. Artillery. Engineers and train. Military instruction. Topographical survey. Commissariat and clothing dep. Sanitary department. Arsenals, military stores, and buildings. Army studs. Military police and gensdarmes.	Peace fact'g 155,578 155,578 155,578 155,578 155,578 155,578 155,578 155,578 155,578 155,793

are divided into the standing army, the Landwehr or militis, and the Landsturm. The regiments of the standing army are under the control of the Min-ister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers. All orders relating to the great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the

trating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor, who is the supreme chief of the whole of the military forces of the Empire.

The standing army is formed by conscription; to which every man is liable who has reached his twentieth year. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the army of reserve. Quite distinct from the standing army is the Landwehr, the term of service in which is twelve years, but with duties limited to the respective divisions of the empire from which it is drawn. The entry into the Landstrm, or general levy, is compulsory only in Tyroi, at d is made up of volunteers in the rest of the empire.

The naval forces of Austria consisted in April, The naval forces of Austria consisted in April, 1869, according to official returns, of 45 steamers and 10 sailing vessels. The steamers consisted of 2 iron-clads, the Lissa and Kaiser: 7 iron-clad frigates, 4 screw frigates, 3 screw corvettes, 10 gunboats, 3 screw sloops, and 16 paddle steamers, carrying altogether 414 guns. The sailing vessels carry 109 guns. The population of Austria is 35,000,000. She has 24 fortresses of the first and second rank, namely:—Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod. Carlstadt, Canove, Arrat, Munkaes, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmutz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Saizeburg, Buda, Ragusa, Yara, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the Empire.

In the naval engagement during the German-Italian war of 1866, between the Austrian and Italian

fleats, in which the former were victorious, the Austrian fleet was divided into three divisions, the first consisting of seven iron-claes, under command of Tegethoff; the second of seven heavy wooden vessels, under Commodore Petz, and the third of seven light wooden vessels. The Italian Army and Navy.

The Sardinlan law of conscription forms the basis of the military organization of the kingdom of Italy. According to it a certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 40,000 to 50,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army, in which they have to practise annually for forty-five I days. and are then sent on unlimited furloughs, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

The standing army is divided into six corps d'armee, each corps consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of "bersaglieri," or riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. The actual strength of the army at the commencement of last year was

as follows, according to an official	d return:-
Peace Footin Peace Footin	g. War Footing 303,12 30,17 25,73 35,36 5,66 10,60 19,62 8,215 2,964
(Pote) 199 557	455 500

The army was commanded in 1859 by 14,797 officers, not included in the above returns. Of these 870 formed the staff, while 5967 were attached to the infantry of the line, 890 to the Bereaglieri, 789 to the cavalry, and 965 to the artillery. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the conscription, and to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted at the commencement of last year of 99 ships of war, armed with 1032 guns. They were classed

Iron-clads Screw steamers Paddle steamers	35	Guns, 272 508 122
Sailing vessels		130
Total	99	1032
The navy was manned in 1869	by 11,913	sailore

and 660 engineers and workingmen, with 1271 officers, of whom 2 were admirals, 5 viceadmirals, 12 rear-admirals, and 104 captains. The marines consisted of 2 regiments, comprising 234 officers and 5688 soldiers.

-The movement made at Utica a short time since, with the view of substitutiog a paid fire department in that city for the volunteer system, has fallen through. A special committee of Aldermen reported in favor of it, but when the Council came to vote there was a tie -nine for and nine against. It is estimated that the additional cost would be about \$11,000.

-At the Vanderpoel murder trial, at Kalama-zoo, Mich., the other day, a curious dispute arose between two chemical experts, Professors Duffield and Douglass, the former of Detroit and the latter of Rose. Professor Duffield held that there were human crystals in the blood found at the Field-Vanderpoel Bank, while Professor Douglass maintained that the analysis of blood cannot distinguish between human crystrals and those of the blood of the lower ani-

-The Springfield (Mass.) Republican asserts that there is a family in that city, each one of the members of which, with a single exception, was born upon a holiday—the father upon the Fourth of July, the mother on Christmas, the first child on Thanksgiving Day, the second on Christmas, the third on Independence Day, the fourth and fifth each on New Year's, the sixth three weeks before Christmas (slight discrepance there) and the seventh on discrepancy there), and the seventh on

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The local money market continues quiet, though more active than yesterday, but the regular business demand for money is unusually light, even for the close of the season. There is a very firm tone amorg lenders, however, owing to the threatened extension of the war in Europe and the financial disturbance which would rope and the financial disturbance which would be inevitable in case of the renewal of the Crimean struggle, so great are the interests which hang upon peace. Stock loars to-day are in rather better demand, but no difficulty is felt in meeting all wants at 51/2 @6 per cent. We quote prime paper at 7@9 per cent., according to dates

The Gold market is excited and higher, the fluctuations being wide and frequent. Sales opened at 113, declined to 112%, advanced again to 113%, and now stands at 113.

Government bonds are dull, and fully 1/2 lower owing to the depression in foreign markets. At the Stock Board a good business was done. The tone of the market was firmer. Sales of old City 6s at 100%, and Lehigh gold lean at

Reading Railroad was weak, selling as low as Valley at 59%; Camden and Amboy at 115%; Philadelphia and Trenton at 115%; Norristown at 100; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46 b. o.

The balance of the list was neglected, but quite steady. Mechanics' Bank sold at 31%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST	BOARD.
\$30000 Am Gold. ls.113	100 sh Read, slown, 50-56
\$50 do815flat.118	
\$4000 C & A m 68, 89	2 doc.tr.50 69
lots 94%	100 do2d.50 56
\$1000 Cam & 68 '83 9336	100 do., 85∈, 50%
\$5000 City 68, Old 10036	200 dois.b30. 50%
\$1000 W Jersey R 76 95%	800 dols.b30, 50%
\$3000 O C&A R 78 79	200 do 50 %
\$3000 dols. 79	100 dob10.50:69
\$1000 Leh gold L.24. 8936	
153 ah Penna R 5936	15 sh Phil & TR
100 do 59	
65 do ls. 59	2 sh Norrist'n R 100
22 sh Mech Bank 31 1/4	
12 sh Lef Val 18. 5934	6 sh Cam & Am R. 115 4

100 sh O C & A R b60 46 | 3 sh Ch & Wal 44)4 MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118\(\alpha\); do. 1862, 1073\(\alpha\); do. 1864, 1063\(\alpha\)(1063\(\alpha\); do. 1865, 1063\(\alpha\)(1063\(\alpha\); do. 1865, new, 1087\(\alpha\)(1063\(\alpha\); do. 1865, do. 199\(\alpha\)(1093\(\alpha\); do. 1865, do. 199\(\alpha\)(1093\(\alpha\); do. 1868, do. 1093\(\alpha\)(1093\(\alpha\); do. 1868, do. 1093\(\alpha\)(1093\(\alpha\); Gold, 1123\(\alpha\)
6 per cent. Currency, 11\(\alpha\)(113\(\alpha\); Gold, 1123\(\alpha\)
113\(\alpha\); Silver, 107\(\alpha\)(109\(\alpha\); Union Pacific Railroad let Mort. Bonds, 825\(\alpha\)835; Central Pacific Railroad, 905\(\alpha\)(915\(\alpha\)); Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730\(\alpha\)745. 905@915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745.

MESSRS, WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third

street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of
1881, 113%@113%; 5-208 of 1862, 107%@107%; do. 1864,
106%@106%; do. 1865, 106%@107%; do., July, 1866,
109@(109%; do., July, 1867, 109%@109%; do. July,
1868, 109%@109%; 58 '0-40, 106%@106%; U. S. Pacific
RR. Cy. 68, 111%@111%. Gold, 113@118%.

10.00					W8:-		A T	I	record
10.16									
10.17	41				336 15		61		
10.20	**			11		2.94	**	****	
10.22	- 11			11		2.26	44		
10.25	**	****		11	234 1:	2-27	44	****	
10.45	**	****		11	3 11	2-28	44	reverse.	
11.22	**	A3000		11	2% 1	2.29	- 64	****	
11.23	***		***	11	234				

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Nov. 17 .- Bark-In the absence of

sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$26 @ ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet, and prices ers. We quote at \$6.20@\$6.40; 1000 bushels sold on private terms. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in request by the crushers at \$2.10@2.12.

There is more demand for Flour from shippers, but the bulk of the transactions are for the supply of the home trade, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels, including supertine at \$4 50@475; extras at \$5@550; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.37% \$5@5.50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.37% (\$5.75; Minnesota do. do. at \$6.35&6.37%; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25&6.55, the latter rate for fancy; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.35&7; and fancy brands at \$7.25&8, as in quarty. Rye Frour sells at \$5.65.12%. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is firmer, and prices favor sellers. Sales of \$0.00 bushels Indiana red at \$1.36&1.39; amber at \$1.42&1.45, and white at \$1.42&1.56. Rye ranges from 90 to 93% for Western and Pennsyl.

ranges from 90 to 93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is but little sought after, but holders are not disposed to accept lower prices. Sales of old yellow at 87@89c.; new do. at 80@83c.; and old Western mixed at 83@86c. Oats are steady, with sales of white Western at 54@55c., and Pennsylvania Whisky is nominal at 87@88c. for Western wood

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 17 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......40 | 11 A. M......49 | 2 P. M.......51

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Bark Chief, Harding, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co. Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, Boston, Sinnickson & Co Schr John Whitby, Davis, Delaware City, Schr R. S. Dean, Camp, Taunton, Schr Becatur, Perry, Bristol,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, and passeagers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Tycoob, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Reading KR. No. 47, Robinson, from James River, Va., with humber to Taylor & Betts. Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Robinson, From James River, Va., with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, from Kennebec, with ice to Johnson & Co.
Schr Jennie W. Huddell, Cranmer, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston.
Schr W. H. Thers, Gifford, do.
Schr Abel C. Buckley, Buckley, from Danversport, Schr James M. Vance, Bardge, from Providence.

BELOW. An unknown bark, bound up, was seen off the Brown this morning—reported by Capt. Simpkins, of tug S. D. Brown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 17.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
J. Tingafelt and S. M. Bickford, with lumber to Ellis, Bruner & Ellis.
Woolverton & Tinsman and G. D. Tinsman, with
lumber to R. Weolverton.
Priscilla, with lumber, for Wilmington.

Penn. Co. No. 2, with coal to J. B. Hacker. M. McConkey, with flint, for Trenton. MEMORANDA.

N. G. steamer Leipzig, Jacger, from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived at Grimsby, Eng., 12th inst. Br. steamer City of Limerics, Phillips, from Liverpool for New York, at Halifax yesterday, and would proceed at night.
Steamer Dorian, Young, from Genos, etc., for New York, passed Gibraitar 14th inst.
Steamers Minnetonka, Palmer, for Savannah; and
A. C. Scimers, D. Utley, S. F. Pheips, and Vulcan,
for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah;
Ellen S. Terry, chapin, from Newbern, N. C.; and
Fanita, Freeman, from Philadelphia, at New York
vesterday.

yesterday.

Brig Abbie Watson, Allen, from Bangor for Phila-Brig Abble Watson, Allen, from Bangor for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.
Schrs Sarah Hale, Galiman, from Winterport;
William Wiler, May, from Portsmouth; Estelle Day,
Arey; James Satterthwaite, Kemmey; Charles B.
Smith, Hanson; and Dirigo, Snow, from Boston;
Wave Crest, Davis, from Marbiehead; and Lizzie,
Sutliff, from Lynn, all for Philadelphia; and Tempest, Shropshire; Scud, Allen; and Wave, Hubbard,
all from Hartford for Trenton, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr George and Emily, Harris, hence for Norwich and Portland, Mc., passed Hell Gate yesterday.

MISCELLANY. A contract has been made to raise the schr E. A. Conklin, from Philadelphia, sunk at Norwich, and place her alongside the wharf, for \$3000.

The brigs Arostook, Agiala, and J. M. Wiswell (says a Key West item of the 5th inst.), have all been got affeat and are now in the harbor.